

Remarks

Claims 1-22 were pending and stand rejected. Claims 1, 9, 14, 19 and 22 have been amended. Applicants assert that all claims are in condition for allowance as set forth more fully below.

103 Rejections

Claims 1-3, 5-18, and 22 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Willis (US Pat 6,738,815) in view of Profit (US Pat 6,636,831) in further view of Devine (US Pat. 6,598,167). Claims 1 and 9 also stand rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Knight (US Pat. App. 200/0103906) (“Knight”) in view of Devine.

Claims 19-21 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Devine in view of Profit. Claim 4 stands rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Willis, Profit and Devine in view of Butts (US Pat 6,233,541)(“Butts”). Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections.

Claims 1-18

Independent claims 1, 9 and 14 stand rejected in view of the combination of Willis, Devine and Profit. Claims 1 and 9 also stand rejected in view of a separate combination of Knight and Profit. However, independent claims 1, 9 and 14 each include similar recitations neither disclosed nor suggested by any of any the Willis, Profit or Devine references individually or in any combination thereof. In addition, claim 4 stands rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Willis, Profit and Devine in view of Butts (US Pat 6,233,541)(“Butts”).

Willis has been relied on by the Office Action for the proposition that it teaches the elements of the rejected claims. However, the Office Action concedes on pages 4, 7 and 9 that Willis does not teach the routing of communications upon detecting that the user launched a browser on the computer nor does it teach a first server bypassing a second server by directing the communication from the computer directly to the intranet.

The Office Action relies on Profit for disclosing a first server bypassing a second server by directing communications from the computer directly to an intranet. However,

the relied on disclosure does not contain the elements recited in amended independent claims 1, 9 and 22. As a representative sample, amended claim 1 recites:

“a system for permitting a user to access data on a legacy system and an intranet, comprising...a systems interface coupled to the legacy system...wherein while the computer is initially and persistently logged on to the systems interface, the systems interface is adapted to direct communications from the computer from the at least one network address to a separate network address corresponding to the intranet that is distinct from the legacy system upon detecting that the user has launched a browser on the computer by the first server for managing protocol bypassing the second server by directing the communications from the computer directly to the intranet and wherein further, the computer is in communication with both the at least one network address and the separate network address such that communication with the legacy systems and the intranet is maintained concurrently”.

The Office Action asserts that Profit teaches a first server bypassing the second server by directing the communication from the computer directly to the intranet. (Col.6, l.32-51). However, the cited reference does not support that assertion. The cited language actually describes a system that provides ERP data (i.e. legacy system data) from the legacy system to an intranet or internet (which is not shown in Fig. 1) by a server suite (i.e. a protocol server) after the ERP information has been converted to a format useable by the server suite by the middleware (i.e. a transaction server) in response to a internet information request from a web client. Such language is contrary to the above claim recitation. The cited language does not teach the directing of communications from the computer from the at least one network address to a separate network address corresponding to the intranet that is distinct from the legacy system upon detecting that the user has launched a browser on the computer. In other words, routing of a web browser information request so that it bypasses the middleware to be connected to an intranet. Furthermore, Profit does not teach that while the computer is initially and persistently logged on to the system interface, the computer is in communication with both the intranet network address and the legacy system network address such that communication with the legacy systems and the intranet is maintained concurrently. In other words, Profit does not teach being able to toggle between a communication with an intranet and a legacy system via a single and persistent log in to the interface.

Devine has been relied on by the Office Action for the assertion that it teaches routing communications upon detecting that a user has launched a browser on the

computer (Col 12, 1.28-47; Col. 13, 1.62-Col. 14, l. 7). However, the cited reference does not support that assertion. Devine fails to disclose directing computer communications from one network address to another network address corresponding to an intranet upon detecting that the user has launched a browser on the computer while the computer is logged on during a session. Devine teaches that after an initial browser launch, an internet connection and hello handshake is completed (Col.12, 1.28-65). At that point the initial communication request from the computer is forwarded through the firewall through a socket connection and is thereby connected to a server in the intranet. (Col. 13, l. 62-65). Merely connecting a standard computer internet communication received at a first network address to an intranet socket connection during the initial log on is not teaching the direction of an internet communication to another network address corresponding to an intranet upon the detection of a user launching a browser after the initial connection to an interface has previously and persistently taken place. In other words, the detection of a web browser launch while already logged on to an interface is different than logging on in the first instance.

Therefore, since neither Devine nor Profit teach the subject matter recited in claims 1, 9 and 14 as asserted, a combination of Devine, Willis, and Profit also fail to disclose all of the elements of claims 1, 9 and 14. Furthermore, there would be no suggestion to one skilled in the art to combine these references as they would not produce the desired functionality. As such, claims 1, 9, and 14 are allowable over the cited references for at least these reasons. Dependent claims 2-3, 5-8, 10-13 and 15-18 depend from allowable independent claims 1, 9 and 14 and are allowable for at least the same reasons. Dependent claim 4 has been rejected under 35 USC§103(a) as unpatentable over Willis, Profit and Devine in view of Butts (US Pat. 6,233,541). As Claim 4 also depends from allowable claim 1, claim 4 is allowable for at least the same reasons discussed above.

The Office Action rejects claims 1 and 9 under 35 USC 103(a) as unpatentable over Knight (US Pat. App. 2002/0103906) in view of Devine. The Office Action cites Devine for the same proposition as discussed above (OA Para 38) specifically, routing communications upon detecting that a user has launched a browser on the computer. For at least those same reasons discussed above for why Devine fails to disclose directing

computer communications from one network address to another network address corresponding to an intranet upon detecting that the user has launched a browser on the computer while the computer is logged on during a session, those same reasons apply here as well such that the combination of Knight and Devine also fails to disclose all of the recited elements.

Furthermore, Knight also fails to teach the asserted subject matter. The office action proceeds to state that the language of claim 1 is the functional equivalent to claim 9. (OA para. 39). The Office Action asserts that Knight teaches a system interface comprising a first server for managing protocol regarding the computer and a second server for generating transactions regarding the legacy systems, and wherein the systems interface is adapted to direct communications from the computer from the at least one network address to a separate network address corresponding to a network that is distinct from the legacy system which is a recitation from claim 1. (OA para. 37). The Office Action proceeds further to equate the shared DB module 302 to the at least one network address (i.e. a protocol server) and the communication com DLL 108 to the separate network address (i.e. the transaction server).

First, Fig. 3 of Knight clearly shows that neither the shared DB module 302 nor the Communication Com DLL 108 is in communication with the web browser which the applicants assume equates to the computer in the recitation of claim 1. Such a teaching is contrary to the recitations of claims 1 and 9 where the at least one network address (i.e. the protocol server) manages communications with the computer. Second, Knight teaches that the Communications Com DLL 108 (i.e the transaction server) and Shared DB module 302 (i.e. the Protocol server) requires the Business Com DLL 106 to communicate with each other and with the web browser (Fig. 3, para 0028, para 0029). Knight does not teach the communications com DLL 108 interfacing with the Shared DB Module 302. The disclosure of Knight is contrary to the recitations of claims 1 and 9. For instance, claim 9 recites a means including at least one *protocol server that provides an interface to at least one transaction server* that is in direct communication with the legacy system. As such, because the combination of Knight and Devine do not teach or suggest all of the element of claims 1 and 9, claims 1 and 9 are allowable over the combination of Knight and Devine for at least these reasons.

Claims 19-21

Claims 19-21 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Devine in view of Profit. Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections.

The Office Action rejects independent claim 19 by asserting that Devine in view of Profit discloses or suggests all of the elements of claim 19. In doing so the Office Action asserts that Devine teaches all of the elements except “directing the an internet by the protocol server bypassing the transaction server by direct communications from the computer to an intranet”. (Col.6, l.32-51). The Office Action further asserts that Devine teaches “directing the an internet by the protocol server bypassing the transaction server by direct communications from the computer to an intranet”. For that least the same reasons discussed above, Profit fails to teach the asserted subject matter.

Claim 19 recites, in part, a method for permitting a user to access data directing communications... from the computer from the systems interface to a separate network address corresponding to the intranet by the protocol server bypassing the transaction server by directing communications directly to the intranet and communicating with both the at least one network address and the separate network address such that communication with the legacy systems and the intranet is maintained concurrently.

However, the cited reference does not support that assertion. The cited language actually describes a system that provides ERP data (i.e. legacy system data) from the legacy system to an intranet or internet (which is not shown in Fig. 1) by a server suite (i.e. a protocol server) after the ERP information has been converted to a format useable by the server suite by the middleware (i.e. a transaction server) in response to a internet information request from a web client. Such language is contrary to the above claim recitation. The cited language does not teach the directing of communications from the computer from the at least one network address to a separate network address corresponding to the intranet that is distinct from the legacy system upon detecting that the user has launched a browser on the computer. In other words, routing of a web browser information request so that it bypasses the middleware to be connected to an intranet. Furthermore, Profit does not teach that while the computer is initially and persistently logged on to the system interface, the computer is in communication with both the intranet network address and the legacy system network address such that

communication with the legacy systems and the intranet is maintained concurrently. In other words, Profit does not teach being able to toggle between a communication with an intranet and a legacy system via a single and persistent log in to the interface.

Claim 22

Independent claim 22 stands rejected in view of the combination of Willis, Devine and Profit. However, independent claim 22 recites subject matter neither disclosed nor suggested by any of any the Willis, Profit or Devine references individually or in any combination thereof.

Willis has been relied on by the Office Action for the proposition that it teaches the elements of the rejected claims. However, the Office Action concedes on pages 11 that Willis does not teach the routing of communications upon detecting that the user launched a browser on the computer nor does it teach a first server bypassing a second server by directing the communication from the computer directly to the intranet.

The Office Action relies on Profit for disclosing a first server bypassing a second server by directing communications from the computer directly to an intranet. However, the relied on disclosure does not contain the elements recited in amended independent claim 22. Amended claim 22 recites:

“...cause communications from the computer to be routed from the first network address to the separate network address by bypassing the transaction server at the second network address when access is granted, and wherein the application-specific client software remains an active application after access to the intranet is granted.”

The Office Action asserts that Profit teaches a first server bypassing the second server (i.e. network address) by directing the communication from the computer directly to the intranet. (Col.6, l.32-51). However, the cited reference does not support that assertion. The cited language actually describes a system that provides ERP data (i.e. legacy system data) from the legacy system to an intranet or internet (which is not shown in Fig. 1) by a server suite (i.e. a protocol server) after the ERP information has been converted to a format useable by the server suite by the middleware (i.e. the transaction server) in response to a internet information request from a web client. Such language is contrary to the above claim recitation. The cited language does not teach the directing of

communications from the computer from the at least one network address to a separate network address corresponding to the intranet that is distinct from the legacy system upon detecting that the user has launched a browser on the computer. In other words, routing of a web browser information request so that it bypasses the middleware to be connected to an intranet.

Devine has been relied on by the Office Action for the assertion that it teaches routing communications upon detecting that a user has launched a browser on the computer (Col 12, 1.28-47; Col. 13, 1.62-Col. 14, 1. 7). However, the cited reference does not support that assertion. Devine fails to disclose directing computer communications from one network address to another network address corresponding to an intranet upon detecting that the user has launched a browser on the computer while the computer is logged on during a session. Devine teaches that after an initial browser launch, an internet connection and hello handshake is completed (Col.12, 1.28-65). At that point the initial communication request from the computer is forwarded through the firewall through a socket connection and is thereby connected to a server in the intranet. (Col. 13, 1. 62-65). Merely connecting a standard computer internet communication received at a first network address to an intranet socket connection during the initial log on is not teaching the direction of an internet communication to another network address corresponding to an intranet upon the detection of a user launching a browser after the initial connection to an interface has previously and persistently taken place. In other words, the detection of a web browser launch while already logged on to an interface is different than logging on in the first instance.

Therefore, since neither Devine nor Profit teach the subject matter recited in claim 22 as asserted, a combination of Devine, Willis, and Profit also fail to disclose all of the elements of claim 22. Furthermore, there would be no suggestion to one skilled in the art to combine these references as they would not produce the desired functionality. As such, claim 22 is allowable over the cited references for at least these reasons.

Conclusion

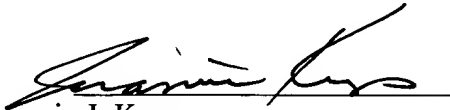
Applicants assert that the application including claims 1-16 and 19-22 is now in condition for allowance. Applicants request reconsideration in view of the amendments

and remarks above and further request that a Notice of Allowability be provided. Should the Examiner have any questions, please contact the undersigned.

No fees are believed due. However, please charge any additional fees or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-3025.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: September 27, 2005


Jeramie J. Keys
Reg. No. 42,724

Withers & Keys, LLC
P.O. Box 71355
Marietta, Ga 30007-1355
(404) 849.2093